श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा): (क) और (ख) केवल दो कोयला कम्पनियों अर्थात् बी०सी०सी०एल० तथा ई०सी०एल० में दुर्घटना प्रवृत खानों का पता लगाया गया है। पता लगायी गयी खानों के नाम नीचे दिए गये हैं:—

बी०सी०सी०एल०	ई०सी०एल०
1. बूरागढ़	1. रानीपुर *
2. साऊथ गोविन्दपुर	2. दुबेस्वरी
3. धोबरा साऊथ	3. चित्राकुरी नं० 2
4. बलिहारी	4. झांजरा एम आई सी
5. केन्डाडीह *	5. चकवालबपुर
6. कुस्तोरे	6. राजमहल ओ सी पी
7. बंसदेबपुर	7. सी एल जामबाद
8. गस्टिटैन्ड	8. बेहदीह
9. दामोदर ओ सी पी *	9. महाबीर *
10. तेकडीह दीप	10. गिरमिन्ट पिट
	11. कुमारखाला ओ सी पी *
	12. रतिबत्ती 11 और 12

* खाने बंद हो चुकी हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं अभियोजन चला कर, उल्लंघनों की ओर ध्यान दिलाते हुए पत्र जारी करके कार्य अनुमतियों को वापस लेकर, सुधारात्मक नोटिस जारी करके तथा नियोजन के प्रतिषेध आदेशों को लागू कर उन कोयला कम्पनियों के बारे में जिन कोयला खानों में 1989—93 के दौरान घातक दुर्घटनाएं हुयी हैं अन्य कार्रवाईयां की गयी हैं।

Export of Computer Software to Japan

*396. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has opened up the venues for the export of Indian computer software; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Japan is the second biggest market for computer software after USA. However, Indian companies have been only moderately successful in entering the Japanese market because of certain constraints. The Electronics & Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC) initiated steps to explore the Japanese market in cooperation with Japan External Trade Organisation (JETRO) of Japan in April 1993. As a result of this focussed activity an interest has been created amongst Japanese organisations. Some of the Japanese organisations have also visited India to assess the capability of Indian software companies to serve the Japanese market which indicates increasing interest of Japan to source their requirements of computer software from India.

Norms for Foreign deputations in TDA and TFAI.

*397. SHRI BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the norms for short term foreign deputation for both ex-Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) and ex-Trade Development Authority (TDA) staff;

(b) how many officials have been sent on foreign deputation from ex-TFAI after the merger;

(c) how many officials have been sent on foreign deputation from EX-TDA after the merger; and

(d) whether there exists a disparity between the ex-TFAI and ex-TDA staff in terms of pay-scales, allowances, designations, promotions and short-term foreign deputations even after the merger of these organisations and if so, by when corrective steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):(a) The India Trade Promotion Organisation decides the number of officials for the exhibition teams deputed abroad for participation in general/specialised commodity fairs keeping in view the actual workload to be attended by the

team. The number of persons deputes are correlated to the area of the space booked. ITPO mostly deputes 2 to 3 officials for this purpose. The norms for number of mandays required are as under:—

(i) **Easy Specialised Commodity fairs**
4 days before the fair + duration of the fair + 2 days after the fair.

(ii) **Difficult/General Fairs**
5 days before the fair + duration of the fair + 3 days after the fair.

(iii) **Indian Exhibitions**
The number of mandays and the officials are decided by the top management keeping in view the area/level of exhibition and working conditions prevailing in that country.

As regards developmental/export promotion programmes on the ex-TDA side, the deputation teams are selected on the basis of competence, product/market knowledge and involvement of the officer in the project.

(b) and (c) After the merger of the erstwhile TDA and the erstwhile TFAI, 125 employees of the ex-TFAI and 15 employees of the ex-TDA were sent on foreign duputation keeping in view that the officials have a chance for deputation abroad by rotation according to their merit, seniority and fitness.

(d) The existing terms and conditions of the employees of the erstwhile TDA and the erstwhile TFAI are being maintained. An Inter-Ministerial Committee was set up to integrate the pay scales, status and determine the principles of inter-se-seniority and other allied issues. The Committee has not submitted its recommendations so far. However, there is no disparity between ex-TDA and ex-TFAI employees in respect of short-term foreign deputation. The officers from their respective cadres are being deputed abroad to look after the jobs pertaining to their respective fields.

Growth of Labour Force

*398. SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:
SHRI JANARDAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated labour force as per 1991 census and what has been the decadal growth of labour force for the period 1981—91;

(b) what is the estimated number of employed force in 1991 together with the break up of employment in rural, urban, organised and unorganised and small scale sectors;

(c) what is the number of employed persons in each sector in 1991, 1992 and 1993;

(d) what is the likely addition to employment during 1992—97 in rural, urban, oganised and unorganised sectors and how much has been achieved till 31st March, 1994; and

(e) what is the current growth rate of employment and what growth rate is needed for full employment in 1992—97 and 1997—2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) Data available so far from the 1991 Census relate to workforce, that is, the number of workers in the categories of main and marginal workers. The number of total (main and marginal) workers was 314.13 million. Of this 249.03 million were in rural and 65.10 million in urban areas. Growth of total workers was 2.38% per annum during the decade 1981—91. Distribution of workers by organised, unorganised and small scale sectors is not available from the Census. Sectorwise distribution of main workers in 1991 as per 1991 Census is as follows:—